

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

D. BRADFORD Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1838.

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FOR
DANL. BRADFORD.

[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

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ADVERTISING.
1 square, or less, 1 or 3 times, \$1.50; three
months \$4; six months \$7.50, twelve months
\$15. Longerones in proportion.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

TO JULIA,

ON HER VOYAGE AT SEA.

Once in those unforgotten days,
When hopes beat high and wildly free,
When roaming forth in childhood's ways,
I only thought of thee.

But now, the woes and cares of life
Have sear'd my heart and frame,
Yet oft amid the worldly strife
I breathe thy cherish'd name.

And still at midnight, on my ear,
Or at the rosy dawn of day,
Thy voice, still lingering, do I hear,
Tho' thou art far away!

Oh! dearest, dost thou think of me,
A weary wanderer here,
And for me on that azure sea,
E'er drop a pearly tear?

I know thou dost! for love's fond tones,
By angel hands are trac'd,
And when we rightly see their thrones,
In heaven's records plac'd.

B. W. & W.

* The Arabian's believe the stars to be the
thrones of angels.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY.

JOHNNY BULL was Yankee's dad,
Yankee doodle dandy,
He'd kiss and hug us very glad,
Yet sometimes he would get right mad
At romping trick and game we play'd,
Yankee doodle dandy.

In the wilderness we met,
Yankee doodle dandy;
We were there a daring set,
And though sorrows oft beset,
Still grew on our daddie's pet;
Yankee doodle dandy.

We for tea and muffins prayed,
Yankee doodle dandy.
Johnny then grew sore afraid
We would rob him of his trade,
Then his birch upon us laid;
Yankee doodle dandy.

Hush! he cried, ye peevish toads;
Yankee doodle dandy.
Toss your sickly stomachs loads,
Sleep at home, and raise your logs,
Or shall bite ye my bull-dogs;
Yankee doodle dandy.

Johnny then to gull us came:
Yankee doodle dandy.
Cried—"I'll teach you sense and shame,
I will soon your wildness tame—
There he play'd the losing game:
Yankee doodle dandy.

Now it is an alter'd case:
Yankee doodle dandy.
We and Johnny live in peace—
Yankees are a friendly race—
Wrath forgotten—no disgrace:
Yankee doodle dandy.

THE CRACKER.

MOUNTSTERLING, July 2, 1838.

From the New York American.

BOYHOOD.

BY LIEUT. G. W. PATTON, U. S. ARMY.

I never see the laughing eyes
Of jealous boys at play,
But memories flash within me
Of childhood's happy day.
To sport upon the festive ground
Seem'd all I had to do,
And when my comrades laugh'd around,
My heart was happy too.

I seldom cared for dust or noise,
Or wore a troubled brow;
But thought myself, with marble toys,
—Oh! richer far than now;
I never pined for foreign land,
Nor sigh'd for distant sea;
The top that turn'd beneath my hand
Had charms enough for me.

But now, upon my troubled soul,
Come visions dark and deep;
My thoughts are where the billows roll—
And where the whirlwinds sweep.
I love to see the bending mast
Bow down before the storm,
And hear amidst the rushing blast
The wing without a form.

I wander o'er the plain of death,
As through a lady's bower,
Deep watching for the battle breath,
As for a thought of power.
Alas! the lesson manhood brings,
And little understood;
—To leave the lore of gentle things,
For toil by field and flood.

Flow on, calm blood of childhood flow!
Speed not your current thin!
Nor let the conscious bosom know
The fires which sleep within;
Too soon will come the moment when
Each pulse anew will start,
And thou with purple tides of men
Must battle with the heart.

The French squadron sailed from Newport
for France, with the Prince de Joinville on board.



[By Authority.]

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SE-
COND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

AN ACT making appropriations for prevent-
ing and suppressing Indian hostilities for the
year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and for
arrears for the year eighteen hundred and
thirty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the following sum be,
and the same be hereby appropriated, out of
any money in the Treasury not otherwise appro-
priated, to defray the expenses which have been
or may be incurred, in preventing or suppress-
ing the hostilities of any Indians, in the year
eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; to be ex-
pended under the direction of the Secretary of
War, conformably to the acts of Congress of the
nineteenth of March and the second of July,
eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the
acts therein referred to; and for arrears of the
same for the year eighteen hundred and
thirty-seven:

For forage for the horses of the dragoons, vol-
unteers, officers, and in the service of the trains,
four hundred thousand dollars.

For freight or transportation of military sup-
plies sent into Florida and the Cherokee coun-
try, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For wagons, carts, ambulances, and harness,
and for boats and lighters, one hundred and
fifty thousand dollars;

For transportation of supplies from the prin-
cipal depots to the points of consumption, in-
cluding the hire of steamboats and other vessels,
and the expense of public steamers and trans-
port schooners, seven hundred thousand dollars;

For the hire of a corps of mechanics, laborers,
mule drivers, teamsters, wagon-masters and
other assistants, two hundred and fifty thousand
dollars;

For transportation and other expenses of four
thousand volunteers, one hundred thousand dol-
lars;

For miscellaneous and contingent charges of
all kinds, not embraced under the foregoing
heads, seven hundred and fifty thousand dol-
lars;

For drafts lying over, and arrears for ser-
vices and supplies in Florida and the Cherokee
country, one million, forty-eight thousand six
hundred dollars;

For pay of four thousand volunteers, for the
year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, in-
cluding one hundred and fifty-three thousand four
hundred and fifteen dollars, arrears for eight-
een hundred and thirty-seven, one million four
hundred and sixteen thousand two hundred and
fifty dollars and thirty-two cents.

For subsistence for militia, volunteers, and
friendly Indians, three hundred and sixty-five
thousand and forty dollars;

For the purchase of powder and other mate-
rials for cartridges, together with the repairs of
gun-carriages, small-arms, and accoutrements,
thirty-five thousand dollars;

For tents, knapsacks, and other supplies fur-
nished by the clothing bureau, twenty thousand
six hundred and seventy-seven dollars and
fifty cents.

For correcting an error in paying the Indians
employed in the public service in Florida, seven
thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dol-
lars and fifty cents.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the fur-
ther sum of one million forty-seven thousand and
sixty-seven dollars be appropriated out of any
money in the Treasury not otherwise appro-
priated, in full, for all objects specified in the
third article of the supplementary articles of the
treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-five,
between the United States and the Cherokee
Indians, and for the further object of aiding in
the subsistence of said Indians for one year af-
ter their removal west. Provided, That no part
of the said sum of money shall be deducted
from the five millions stipulated to be paid to
said tribe of Indians by said treaty. And pro-
vided, further, That the said Indians shall re-
ceive no benefit from the said appropriation,
unless they shall complete their emigration
within such time as the president shall deem
reasonable, and without coercion on the part of
the Government.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, for
satisfying all claims for arrears of annuities,
for supplying blankets and other articles of
clothing for the Cherokees who are not able to
supply themselves, and which may be neces-
sary for their comfortable removal, and for medi-
cines and medical assistance, and for such other
purposes as the President shall deem proper to
facilitate the removal of the Cherokees, one
hundred thousand dollars be appropriated out
of any money in the Treasury not otherwise
appropriated.

RH. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

APPROVED, June 12th, 1838.

M. VAN BUREN.

[PUBLIC.—No. 28.]

AN ACT to secure the payment of certain
commissions on duty bonds to collectors of
customs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That, on all bonds for du-
ties, taken by any collector of the customs, the
payment whereof has been at any time post-
poned by virtue of "An act authorizing a fur-
ther postponement of payment upon duty bonds,"
passed on the sixteenth day of October last,
the collectors who took said bonds, respec-
tively, or their legal representatives, shall be
allowed by the Secretary of the Treasury,
and entitled to receive the same commis-
sions, whenever and as fast as the sums secured
by such bonds shall be paid into the Treasury,
as they would respectively have been entitled
to be allowed and receive had the said bonds
been paid at maturity and without such post-
ponement; and no part of such commissions
shall be claimed by or allowed to the successor
in office of any such collector, in any case in
which such successor would not have been en-
titled by law to a portion thereof, if such post-
ponement of the payment of said bonds had not
taken place: Provided, That nothing in this act
shall be construed as to give to any collector
or of the customs, or to the representatives of

any such collector, a sum greater than the
compensation he would have been entitled to
receive in case the law therein referred to, for
the suspension of paying upon revenue bonds,
had not been passed, and the said commissions
had been paid to the collector, to whom the
same are hereby given, during his continuance
in office, and at the first maturity of the said
bonds.

APPROVED, June 12th, 1838.

[PUBLIC.—No. 29.]

AN ACT to create the office of Surveyor of
Public Lands in the Wisconsin Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That a Surveyor for the
Territory of Wisconsin shall be appointed, who
shall have the same authority, and perform the
same duties respecting the public lands and
private land claims in the Territory of Wiscon-
sin, as are now vested in and required of the
surveyor of the lands of the United States in Ohio.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it
shall be the duty of the Surveyor for Ohio to de-
liver to the Surveyor for Wisconsin Territory,
all the maps, papers, records, and documents
relating to the public lands and private land
claims in the said Territory of Wisconsin, which
may be in his office; and in every case where
it shall be impracticable to make a separation
of such maps, papers, records and documents,
without injury, it shall be his duty to cause
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Kentucky Gazette.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

Wednesday last, the birth-day of American Independence, was commemorated in an appropriate manner; showing that the glorious principles of '76 still remain in our hearts, and that the actors on that memorable era still live in the grateful recollection of freemen. At 10 o'clock the Military companies, under the command of Capt. S. C. Trotter, as Marshal of the day, paraded on the public square, and were joined by a large concourse of citizens, from whence they marched to the beautiful grove of Geo. R. Trotter, Esq. where arrangements for the celebration of the day had been made. The Declaration of Independence, accompanied by a few pertinent and happily conceived remarks, was read by D. C. Wickliffe, after which an excellent oration was delivered by JOHN C. ROGERS, Esq. The company then sat down to a sumptuous dinner, prepared by Captain Forbes—Gen. John M. McCalla acting as President, assisted by Col. Thomas A. Russell, Capt. R. B. Parker, and Col. Wm. Bryan, as Vice Presidents. After the removal of the cloth, the following toasts were drunk, with great applause, and responded to by the roar of artillery and the enlivening strains of an excellent band of music. After dinner the company marched back to town, nothing having occurred to mar the festivities of the occasion.—*Int.*

REGULAR TOASTS.

The day we celebrate. A bright era, in the history of nations. Freemen hail its recurrence, with joy and gratulation—tyrants tremble at its approach.

George Washington. No country can bound his fame—no nation can long remain uninfluenced by his example; "His residence is creation."

The Heroes and Sages of '76. Their names, shall forever stand like adamantine pillars, whose foundations are fixed in the earth, whilst their summits are lost in the heavens.

The Union of the States. A political phenomenon—the wonder of the earth, the hope of the patriot, long may it, beacon-like, attract the admiration and imitation of the world.

The Heroes of the Late War. A consecrated band of patriots, who, on the summons of "wild war's deadly blast," buckled on their armour & bled them in the "glorious field," to dare and do and die in their country's cause. Hallowed be their memory.

The Army of the U. S. When the eagle again plumes his wing for battle, may it win laurels, worthy to twine with those won on the immortal fields of Monmouth and Saratoga.

The Navy of the U. S. It is still unfurling at every mast head, a banner resplendent with an hundred glorious victories and prepared to meet the enemies of our country.

American Genius. While the steel rod deprives the lightning of its wrath, and the majestic steamer ascends the opposing current, no sladder can sully its glory.

The Constitution of the U. S. Framed by sages, adopted by patriots and cherished by thirteen millions of freemen, may it forever burn a glorious beacon on the watchtower of liberty.

Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. Twin brothers in the cause of freedom, the one the immortal author of the Declaration of Independence, the other the proudest artificer of the Constitution. Green be their memories.

Lafayette. The fame of Lafayette, like a gigantic Colossus, its feet rests on both continents.

The cause of human Liberty throughout the world. May it receive additional strength from each returning anniversary of this our Political Sabbath.

The Fair.

"All are lovely, all blossoms of heart and of mind,
All true to their natures, as Nature designed
To cheer and solace, to strengthen, caress,
And with love that can die not and bory to bless."

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By J. M. McCalla, President. *The memory of Gen. Charles Scott.* The hero of Monmouth and of twenty other hard fought battles.

By Capt. Parker, Vice President. *The military companies now on parade.* A nation may safely repose upon them in the hour of peril.

By Col. T. A. Russell, Vice President. *River Raisin.* In those memorable battles, the Volunteer eers from the 10th and 42d regiments, fought as brothers in one consolidated company—they now unite in celebrating this day together—and should occasion hereafter require their services, they will in the same manner, undergo every privation and if necessary spill their blood in defence of their country.

By H. Clay, Jr. *Fayette county and the city of Lexington.* Names drawn from the pages of the history of our Revolution, may the deeds of their children be worthy of commemoration in the succeeding series of the same glorious volume.

By G. Graves. *To all Kentuckians whose bones bleach the fields which their blood crimsoned during the late war—Can we ever forget them?*

By C. J. Sander. *George R. Trotter, Esq.* the present owner of this beautiful grove, by his liberality in offering it for the present occasion, shows the spirit of his forefathers.

By C. A. Stephens. *The Bloody 42d.* May they always be as ready to meet the enemies of our country and do as much execution as they have at their dinner this day.

By J. H. Overall. *Liberty.* The great wave of human liberty is in motion, and it will continue to roll onward until Bastilles, inquisitions and crowned heads shall all be buried beneath its mighty tide, and man restored to his unalienable rights.

By H. L. Brown. *George Washington.* The great Apostle of Liberty, to whose glorious example, the votaries of freedom throughout the world look for their political salvation; time that destroys all else only throws a brighter lustre over his name and consecrates his memory in the affections of his countrymen.

By B. C. Rogers. *The Signers of the Declaration of Independence.* Characters of more exalted worth never graced the pages of history.

By Thos. A. Russell. *The Militia.* The bulwark of our country—a speedy reorganization of the laws for its government by our State and national governments is indispensable to promote proper discipline and render it as efficient as it should be, and productive of those benefits our country may expect at our hands.

By Sam. Fitch. *Internal Improvements.* May they progress with the spirit of the age, until the towering mountains of the East and West shall yield to canal and rail road transportation from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans.

By a stranger. *Robert Wickliffe of Fayette.* His inflexible political career as well as his unblemished character, point him out as the worthiest successor to the distinguished Senator from Kentucky, should that individual prove the next incumbent of the Presidential Chair.

By William Preston. *The single star of Texas.* The brightest ornament that could be added to the azure field of our national banner.

By R. Pindell, Capt. James Gabriel Trotter, as brave a soldier as ever lived. By one of the Company. The memory of Gen. Geo. Trotter.

By P. Doyle. *The day we celebrate.* May the illustrious example of the patriots and sages that make this day memorable, ever act as a stimulus to the rising generation, to show to Britain that patriotism, chivalry and letters, go hand in hand—and Kentucky, their central attraction. As a specimen of her transcendent genius I will mention One; the Author of some of the most admirable poems and melodies that have yet appeared in our State, William Wallace Esq. who may be justly termed the bright Star of the Western Poets.

By L. B. Smith. *American Industry.* The wealth and glory of the nation. It must be protected.

By Capt. Forbes. *Old Kentucky.* All her citizens eat free, pay well, and fight bravely.

By Capt. Samuel C. Trotter. *The Volunteer Companies of Lexington.* May Union, and friendship, be their motto.

By one of the Company. *The Orator of the day.* May he ever prosper, his office be crowded with clients and his name echo far and wide among the citizens of Kentucky.

By one of the Company. *The Heroes of the Alamo!* Their example has given a fresh impetus to the assertion of equal rights and free opinion—May their united waves, flow onward, until the whole world is enveloped in a moral deluge, and not an ARRAT shall appear above its surface, on which an ark of Tyranny can rest.

By Capt. Thwaits. *America.* The republican's hope, the stranger's home, and the tyrant's tomb.

By a Virginian. *The Fair.* The fair daughters of Kentucky, may they know of no bondage but that of Hymen, and may those chains prove silken fetters.

By E. Stephens. *The day we celebrate.* May it always be remembered by American citizens.

By Sam. Fitch. *The People of the U. States Citizens and Soldiers.* May they with one hand direct the affairs of State and with the other wield the sword in defence of the Liberty we this day enjoy.

By David Megowan. *The memory of Capt. N. G. S. Hart.*

By R. Wickliffe, Jr. *The Constitution of the U. S.* What is it but the rainbow of liberty, which, with one base resting on the Lakes, and the other on the Gulf, spans the bright arch of happy America.

By B. F. Graves. *Capt. Meade,* the gallant Kentuckian who fell at Raisin. The return of this anniversary serves to recal to us the recollection of his bravery and virtue.

By E. G. Delmon. *July 4th, 1776.*

By A. G. Herndon. *Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.* The three great national interests—each equally dependent on the other. May they be cherished by the People of the U. States.

By B. F. Graves. *The memory of Capt. John Edmonson.* Long will his name be cherished with gratitude by the freemen of Fayette.

By C. S. Lewis. *Thos. Jefferson.* May the curtain of bigotry never hide from our view, nor aristocratic mandate consign to oblivion, this morning star of LIBERTY and INDEPENDENCE.

By L. B. Smith. *The Declaration of American Independence.* It was achieved by valor. It must be preserved by virtue.

While in New Bedford a few days since, we saw a whale boat, with all its appurtenances, masts, oars and sails, which has been ordered for Louis Philippe, King of France, and is to be carried out in the Hercules, to serve as model for the boat builds in His Majesty's dominions. This boat is the most perfect and beautiful specimen we ever saw. It was built by Mr. Jethro Coffin, of New Bedford.—*Dedham Patriot.*

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Advertiser Extra, June 20th 1838—1 o'clock, P. M. FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE STEAMBOAT PULASKI, ON THE NIGHT OF THE 14th JUNE.

We think it highly important to state in the first place, that gentlemen of unquestionable character and judgment concur in saying the fatal explosion was caused by gross negligence on the part of those who had the direction of the machinery. Solomon, a black waiter on board, who had once been a fireman, states—that a little after 11 o'clock, as he turned from the fire room, he heard the 2d Engineer, who was on duty, turn the water-cock, and from the shrill whistle which ensued, he knew that the water had gotten too low, and that there was imminent danger.

Mr. Cooper, Mr. Lovejoy and others, give it as their opinion, that the blow-cock had been negligently left open—that the boilers had been emptied—which alarmed the Engineer and caused him, in his fright, to fill them suddenly with fresh water. The boiler being heated to redness, this body of water was instantly converted into steam with an expansive force which the sides of the boiler were too feeble to resist. It is further positively stated that during the whole passage, within twenty minutes of the catastrophe, the steam gauge-cock indicated from 27 to 29 inches of steam. The facts which immediately followed are given correctly by Hibber, as published in our extra of the 18th, until it reaches the statement of the sinking. This was not the case, but she parted into three pieces.

In the breaking up, the whole boat went under water, but upon the separation of the keel from the upper part of the boat, the bow and stern emerged again. Very shortly after the forward portion of the stern was depressed beneath the water, and the hinder portion elevated into the air, upon the highest portion of which were from 50 to 60 persons, more than two-thirds of whom were ladies and children. This continued within the view of those passengers upon the bow of the boat, (from whom this statement is made,) about one hour, when it entirely disappeared. The keel, after its separation, came to the surface bottom upwards, when it floated in immediate contact with the bow for a half hour, when it was seen no more. There was no one upon this fragment.

We will now proceed to speak of the bow and the fate of those whom it contained. Upon this portion of the wreck there were originally 18. All immediately proceeded to lighten their fragment, by throwing into the sea every thing not necessary to secure salvation, which gave it greater buoyancy. On Friday about 12 o'clock, while floating upon the ocean, two sails were seen, one in a north easterly direction, and the other in a south westerly direction, about 5 or 6 miles distant. On Saturday morning early, a portion of the wreck was discovered about five miles distant, with a small sail and a flag flying; this remnant made a successful attempt to reach those upon the bow, whom they joined about noon. They were five males; they attached themselves immediately to their fellow sufferers upon the bow, whose number they swelled to 23, and abandoned their raft.

The 23 then proceeded to erect a jury mast, upon which a square sail was hoisted—the wind continuing to blow S. E. in which quarter it had been ever since the wreck,) they were blown towards land, which became visible about 4 o'clock P. M. At sunset quite a strip of land was seen, and trees discovered. The night was passed without any material change, and on Sunday morning, upon the occasional lifting of fog, land was quite apparent about three or four miles off, which they continued to approach until they got within half a mile. The wind, which had been gradually coming round, settled down to N. E. about 11 o'clock, which blew the wreck along the coast, about the same distance from land during the day.

The wind gradually increased in violence, and the rain poured down during the whole of Sunday, until 5 o'clock, when it became calm and the rain ceased. On that night the wind came out from the N. W. On Monday it was clear and quite calm. At 12 that day the wind blew a light breeze from the S. W.

About 4 o'clock, four vessels passed within three miles steering East.

On Tuesday morning about sunrise the Schr. Henry Camerton, Capt Davis, was seen about 5 miles off in an Easterly direction. She continued to near within 3 miles, when the exhausted sufferers were discovered; she then immediately squared sails and bore down to the wreck, which she spoke about half past 8 o'clock A. M. She then passed by, and anchored within a short distance, Capt. Davis lowered his boats immediately and succeeded in transferring the whole of the sufferers to his vessel, where every proper comfort, at his command, was humanely furnished these unfortunate beings. Intelligence was given by these that they had seen another portion of the wreck during the whole of the preceding day, and early that morning.

The Capt. immediately bore down in the direction designated (easterly) and in about an hour came up to it; from this he had the gratification of rescuing Mrs. Noah Smith and Miss Rebecca Lamar, Chas. Lamar, two gentlemen and two negro women, in an exhausted and worn out condition. This work of humanity being finished, Capt. Davis bore away immediately for Wilmington, where he arrived about 7 o'clock on Tuesday, P. M.—To attempt to describe the feelings of these 30 persons, towards their

preserver, Capt. Davis—the sympathy of the crowd assembled at landing—the mingled emotions of those companions in misery who had been separated, and here again met in safety, though in suffering—time does not allow, nor is human language adequate. We can only add that 59 souls in all have escaped a watery grave, of whom 48 have already arrived at this community, all of whom it is hoped and believed will be restored to their anxious friends.

P. S. Since writing the above we received the following additional intelligence.

13 persons saved, among them Mr. Lamar. They reached shore near New River Inlet. Mr. Lamar and several others came ashore in a boat; the others on fragments of the wreck. Five are said to be near town, 12 miles. All are said to be likely to live—Two of whom have just arrived.—Samuel Bryley, Talbot, County, Md. and Owen Gallagher.

From a New York Correspondent to the Western Gazette.

Sir—I hasten to transmit you the following slip, containing the latest foreign intelligence, the most important of which the account of Capt. Bently, whom the papers represent as having just arrived in London, after sustaining the loss of his vessel and cargo, and suffering great extremities in the North during the winter.

Awful Eruption of Skaptar Yokul—Disappearance of the Island!

No event which has fallen to the lot of the chronologist to record, is fraught with a more dreadful interest than the one described below. No catastrophe ever happened, which was calculated to inspire the reader, and more especially the beholder, with so awful a sense of the wonderful power of the unknown elements that rage in all their convulsive energy, within the recesses of the earth we inhabit.

Description of the catastrophe of Skaptar Yokul, by Capt. S. R. Bently of the schr. Falerio; from the London Chronicle of April 3d.

We set sail from Bergen on the 12th of November, having exchanged our cargo and repaired our vessel, with a fair wind and an open sky, but when we had made about fifteen leagues, we were struck by a violent storm from the westward, which lasted five days, and it demanded all our exertions to avoid the rocky shores of Norway. On the 18th, at sunset, the storm subsided, and we found ourselves in lat. 65 deg. 45 min. and long. 2 deg. 59 min. E., about in a line between the Laffiden and Faroe Isles. The wind then shifted N. E. by N.; taking advantage of this we held our course westward seven days and nights, seldom changing sail. On the 25th, at about half past 1, P. M., Monsieur G. Polier, a French gentleman of some scientific attainments, and passenger to London, directed my attention to singular appearances in the sky, which he thought indicative of a squall. The clouds which darkened the horizon, along the N N W had a different appearance from any thing I had before witnessed, and while viewing them with some doubt, I observed in the air, something having the appearance of fine soot, which in the course of an hour began to fall upon the deck, and in a short time collected in considerable quantities in the folds of a sail, which was spread to catch it. The circumstance excited the greatest apprehension among our sailors, and all on board. Though frequently appealed to, I ventured no definite opinion, until about 4 o'clock, when by reference to my instruments, I found that we neared the coast of Iceland, and was satisfied that the phenomenon was owing to a volcanic eruption. In about half an hour our attention was arrested by columns of flame which occasionally lighted the horizon and became every moment more terrific. At last the coast appeared like a dark spot upon the horizon, frequently illumined by flashes of light. By this time the ashes had become so deep that we were obliged to clear the decks with shovels, and the shower every moment increasing. We held our course till 8 o'clock in the evening, when of a sudden the waters around us appeared in the greatest convulsion, the surges were broken to pieces, and the surface assumed the appearance of a boiling cauldron; the wind lulled and the sails hung by the mast as if wilted in the sun. Thus we remained in awful suspense; not a word was spoken—all seemed to gaze upon a scene to which they were equally strangers.

While in this state of anxiety, of a sudden there burst forth a shaft of flame accompanied by a noise equal to the united voice of ten thunders, revealing the heaving sides of Skaptar Yokul! In a moment after, the mountain was literally rent to pieces! Awful fissures from its summit to its base, permitted us to gaze into the very bowels of the earth! Floods of lava poured down its sides like molten iron; noises the most terrific startled the earth, air and sea! rocks of many tons weight shot into the sky and fell seething into the water with a plunge that was truly appalling: stones frequently fell upon the vessel, and all were in expectation of destruction; one poor negro was literally dashed to pieces by a falling rock of five lbs. weight. The lava continued to pour from the craters till the country as far as the eye could reach, was one boiling flood of molten stone! No one can imagine the horrid grandeur of the scene; all the elements seemed to have broken their boundaries and united their dreadful energies in the production of one terrible disaster. While we reflected that thousands of our fellow beings were overwhelmed with burning death, we could not be indifferent to our own

situation; and it was with feelings of relief that we saw our vessel of a sudden laboring with a heavy gale that struck her, from the westward with a force that threatened to sweep our decks, as it bore us away from dangers so terrible, to struggle with those to which we were more accustomed. The gale pushed us before it with unprecedented velocity, till day break, carrying away a sail and doing much injury to the rigging. At sunrise it slackened, but we continued to scud at a rapid rate till about ten o'clock, when we were borne against the wind by a strong westward current.

This circumstance filled us all with alarm, for having lost our points we immediately concluded that we must be within the draught of the Maelstrom! These apprehensions, however, subsided when we discovered that we held a direct course. About 3 P. M. the wind shifted and blowing nearly astern, we made 16 knots per hour. About 2 A. M. we had found that we had left the current, and at sunrise took altitudes for discovering our location. What was our surprise on finding our latitude 67 N. by longitude 29 deg. and 32m. W., the precise latitude and longitude of Iceland! The awful idea then flashed upon us that the whole Island had sunk! A few more observations convinced us of the truth of our apprehensions! The whole Island, nearly equal to England in size, with upwards of 50,000 inhabitants, on that same awful night, in which our vessel lay before it, it was sunk in the deep, and the last prayers of so many distracted wretches, were hushed in the scalding waves that closed over that ill-fated Island!—Thus is a nation buried in a single night, and the mariner has a highway over his grave.

From the Pennsylvanian.
FROM THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.

The Editors of the Journal of Commerce have been favored with the following extract of a letter, dated.

Niagara Frontier, }
Chippawa, U. C., June 21.

I arrived here to-day, and find this place in great excitement owing to a battle which took place last night at "Short Hills," about twelve miles hence, between a mounted troop of 100 British lancers and about two thousand patriots. It resulted in the loss of four lancers, and the capture of nearly all the rest. The patriots are fast gaining ground, and will not recede until they succeed or are exterminated. This place is garrisoned with 500 infantry, the 24th regiment, and the lancers, besides volunteers. Every person is thoroughly searched before he can leave the place.

The steamboat which lands the passengers from Buffalo is searched. They fear very much an eruption in this place, and for that reason every hotel is under guard, and every passage secured by armed men. A body of U. S. troops are quartered in Buffalo, and Gen. Brady and several other officers left this morning for Detroit.

The Buffalo Com. Adv. makes the affair of small importance. We copy the following from that paper of June 22:

We have learned but little respecting this affair in addition to what we published yesterday. A gentleman of this city, who left the Falls this morning, informs us that it was generally understood there that the fight had its origin in a tavern broil. The lancers were insolent and overbearing, high words were followed by blows, and a general melee ensued, in which several were severely injured, and a few killed.

There is no evidence that any violence was premeditated by either party, and so far as we can learn, it was purely a casual encounter. It may, however be but the prelude to fresh troubles. There is no affinity between the resident population of the province and British soldiers. The latter are looked upon as foreign mercenaries, and we may expect to hear of frequent collisions between them and the people.

A report was brought up by the cars this noon that 60 regulars had been taken prisoners by the insurgents, near Short Hills. If this be true, it would indicate that there is a more perfect organization on their part than we had supposed, and that they are about to commence active operations; but we doubt the story altogether. If any troops have been captured, they probably belonged to the "Queen's Own," a detachment of which is stationed at Lundy's Lane.

That boy will be the death of me.—The Toronto Patriot is at it again. Lord Durham should give Dalton, the editor, a free commission, and let him loose to "exterminate" us.—*Pennsylvanian.*

From the Toronto Patriot.

We have from the beginning announced, that war with the U. States is inevitable—INEVITABLE, we say IT IS; and it will be no COMMON war, but a WAR OF EXTERMINATION. We expect daily to hear of some incursions of the brigands in the Western District, which we understand is left in a perfectly helpless state. Such is the horrible predicament of this loyal people, and yet Buffalo stands, Detroit stands, Rochester stands, Oswego stands; with all the resources of the British Empire at command, these nests of infamy stand to mock our misery, while to involve them all in the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah, would be as easy as falling off a horse.

The country is filling with Yankee loafers; not a tavern can any one enter but one or more Yankee loungers are there listening to all that is said. What

come they here for, but to "spy the nakedness of the land," and to convey intelligence to the Banditti on the other side, who are ever in readiness to pounce on any unguarded point. The pestilent vagabonds every where abound, and unless some decisive steps are taken by the Government to prevent the ingress of such scum, we shall perhaps see the fulfilment of Mr. Clay's prophecy, that the Canadas will fall to the United States WITHOUT FIGHTING. Passports ought to be made necessary for every Yankee itinerant in this country, until it be deemed proper to stop intercourse entirely.

Reported Re-call of Lord Durham.—The Rochester Democrat announces the recall of Lord Durham, as if confident of the truth of what it says. The intelligence, however, is doubted in New York. The Democrat contains two letters relative to the matter, of which one is subjoined:

Extract of a letter, dated

Toronto, June 20.

The most important item of news which is now circulating in town is no less than the re-call of Lord Durham. The Selkirk family claims jurisdiction over all the Provinces by virtue of a charter granted to the family many years ago. This charter has lain dormant until lately, and the family have not attempted to exercise authority except over some territories north of the Canadas. However, the claim is so indisputable that the Ministry has been obliged, on the warm remonstrances of the Earl, to re-call Lord Durham. It was on this account that the 74 gun ship, (the Edinburgh) which had started for England, was brought back to Quebec.

Although the news is quite public here, it has found admission into very few of the papers yet.

His lordship does not sail, it is believed, for a month or six weeks. He is said to have been excessively enraged, at the reception of the intimation of his re-call. How the government of the Canadas will in future be conducted, is an anxious question with many. Of course the wishes of Selkirk must be consulted.

The Albany Argus speaks of the above as a hoax which certain wags have played upon the Rochester Democrat.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, June 19th, 1838.

Great Flood—Destruction of Property and loss of Life at Hollidaysburg.

This place was visited this morning with a Flood which, for violence and destruction of property, far exceeds any ever witnessed in this part of the country.

It commenced raining last night about 11 o'clock, and continued to pour an uninterrupted torrent until about 4, when the waters of Juniata were found to be rising with fearful rapidity. The arches of the viaduct were soon found insufficient to allow the passage of the flood, and the whole of Gasport was soon under water, the turnpike presenting a continued sheet of water, with the rail road for its bank, for half a mile. The water continued to rise until it was 4 or 5 feet deep in the lower stories, and the inhabitants were compelled to seek safety up stairs. Mr. Barrask, wife, and two children and servant girl, left their house and attempted to escape. Mrs. B. and the children were drowned, and Mr. B. and the girl narrowly escaped. Other lives are said to have been lost, but no bodies have been recovered since those of Mrs. Barask and the two children.

The waves had now risen to the top of the viaduct, and were flowing completely over the railroad below it. The store of Messrs. Culbertson & Chambers, standing between the bridge and viaduct, was carried entirely away, nothing being left of it but the floor, which lodged on the top of the viaduct.

The waves at length forced breaches in the rail road between the viaduct and weigh scales, through which the waters now forced their way, carrying with it one of Dougherty's triple boats, which was standing on the road, and now lies high and dry in a neighboring field. This additional outlet lowered the waters at the viaduct and on the rail road below. About 6 o'clock the waters began to fall, and disclose the damage they had been doing.

The Rail-Road is washed away in some places entirely down to the original soil, the stone blocks hanging to the rail; in other places the earth and stones are washed from around the blocks. There are four breaches in the canal between this and Franklin, and it will take some weeks to place it in order for business again. The turnpike bridges are carried away, and from all parts of the country on the branches of the Juniata we hear of saw-mills swept off, crops destroyed, fences carried away, and gardens demolished.

Gasport, and the bottom from thence to Frankstown, presents a scene of destruction pitiable to look upon.

Several canal boats are lying in the woods; at the dry-dock two houses were swept away, the families barely escaping with their lives. The feeder to the canal is also swept off; in short, a few hours has destroyed what will take the labor of hundreds of hands many days to restore.

Charles Hughes had his house, furniture, brickyard, 150 cords of wood, and all his spring work carried off, barely saving his family. An estimate of the whole amounts of loss cannot yet be made.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, Deeds, Warrants, Kiss Verses, &c.

GAZETTE. LEXINGTON, KY.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1838.

Small Pox. The measures adopted by the county court it is hoped and believed will prevent the spread of this loathsome disease; yet we still urge upon all to use the preventive of vaccination. We understand our physicians are now provided with genuine matter, and no time should be delayed in the use of it. At the hospital, at Mr. McCaul's, we learn there are now ten cases, one death only has occurred, and it is hoped no other case will terminate fatally.

Shin Plasters. On Thursday last, the Lexington City Council burned \$11,600 of their tickets payable five years after date, which had been redeemed under the order noticed some weeks since in the Gazette. This course has placed the city ticket on an elevated ground.

Report speaks of the Turnpike Company pursuing the same course; but as it has not been officially made known, the paper is entirely uncurrent, and cannot be put off more than 50 cents to the dollar.

Mr. A. Broadwell, of Cynthiana, has requested, by advertisement in the Western Visitor, that those holding his checks of \$74 cents, should not pass them, but send them home for payment, as there are many counterfeits of that denomination, as well as 75 cents.

Congress, in all probability adjourned on last Monday in conformity to a resolution which had passed both houses. Mr. Wright's bill of removing the disabilities in receiving the notes of the banks which have emitted notes a less denomination than \$5, has, we understand passed both houses. As this bill embraces the substance of Mr. Webster's resolution, we should suppose that all the sound banks would immediately resume the payment of specie for their notes, and those who fail ought to be looked on with a suspicious eye. In some parts of our State, we learn that the question of resumption or non-resumption, is to be made a test at the ensuing election. What say you gentlemen, candidates for election in Fayette, Messrs.

WILLIAM RODES,
HENRY CLAY, jr.
JOHN CURD,
LARKIN B. SMITH?

What say you, gentlemen candidates? Are you for compelling our banks to meet their promises, or are you willing to leave them to be governed by the movements of Mr. Biddle? We ask for information; for upon that point will hang our vote, and we believe that of thousands. There is but little time before the election, and a prompt response on this subject, most interesting to the people, is expected.

STEAM BOAT AND STAGE RACING.—Whilst the loss of life and personal injury, from the carelessness of stage drivers are in the several cases units, from the same causes on steamboats they are tens and hundreds. The great destruction of life by Steam Boat accidents, arouses the feelings of all, and Congress has been besieged with petitions and memorials on the subject. Yet the every day business of overturning stages, whereby lives are lost and limbs broken, causes but little excitement.

On Monday morning last, as we are informed, two stages filled with passengers, in a race, ran foul of each other in the streets of Versailles, and both were upset. We believe there were no lives lost, or limbs broken, yet several of the passengers received considerable injury.

There needs no further legislation to put a stop to this stage racing. Hevy damages have been awarded by juries in all cases where suits have been instituted, for damage sustained by the carelessness of drivers; and although the ships are not always able to pay the damages, the proprietors of the lines generally are, and the courts will hold them responsible. Then if a suit was brought, in every instance where damage was sustained by stage accidents, our word for it, those accidents would be less frequent.

Mad Dogs. The Washington Pa. Examiner says that, within ten days, one man and four children have been bitten by a mad dog near that town.

Our old friend, Capt. John Fowler, had his leg badly bitten on Friday last, on the street in this city, yet we have hundreds of dogs running at large in our streets.

THE THEATRE. Although we have received the polite attention of the Managers, the excessive heat has hitherto deprived us of the pleasure which we still anticipate to enjoy. Being unable to speak of the entertainments from actual observation, we can nevertheless say, that common fame speaks well of the concern. Indeed some who are deemed good judges, say it is the most talented company who ever delighted a Lexington audience. When we recollect that Mrs. Drake, and Mrs. Duff have been upon our boards but a short time since, we should deem this a bold declaration.

tion. But we hope soon to judge for ourselves. We are gratified to hear that the houses are good.

A New Orleans paper of the 23d stated that there were four cases of Yellow Fever in that city, one of which had terminated in death with black vomit. The Picayune of the 24th contradicts the statement; and we have conversed with a gentleman of high respectability, who left that city on the 27th who says the disease did not exist up to that day. Yet the great and continued heat which has prevailed for a length of time, will, in all probability generate disease in that and other southern cities.

Our own city of Lexington and the surrounding county enjoys entire health, but there is some pressure of the heat which has been intense—and our exchange papers speak of the hot weather in all parts of the union and in Canada. In New York many deaths occurred from imprudently drinking cold water.

We were quite amused with the account given by our neighbor of the Intelligencer, "on the heat." "The sky," says the Intelligencer, "from morning to night, and even in the night, has felt like the walls of a heated oven."

Circumstances rendered it unavoidable that we should omit many articles intended for the last Gazette. It is impossible for an ordinary sized weekly paper, to notice every thing contained in two mammoth, semi-weekly, political opponents; and we hope to be pardoned for any seeming neglect, with which they may have been, or may hereafter be treated.

We have even omitted to insert the laconic withdrawal of the late talented and gentlemanly editor of the Observer and Reporter, from that establishment.—His valedictory is in these words:

"My connection with the Observer and Reporter, as Editor, has ceased."

"D. C. Wickliffe."

The present proprietor and part editor of that print has announced, that "he has engaged the services in that (the editorial) department, of one, or perhaps two gentlemen of fine talents, and high literary acquirements, who will devote to it as much of their time and attention as the nature of their own avocations will permit." And common report had announced to our citizens, those talented gentlemen; and from some knowledge of them, we were led to expect a paper entirely unlike the Louisville Journal & other kindred papers, who deem it necessary to assail the President and all who support him.

We say that from those gentlemen of "fine talents" we had no reason to expect the vulgarisms which are usual with many of the whig papers; yet, from an examination of the three first papers, we regret to perceive much of the usual slang of the party.

In the Observer and Reporter of July 4, in the leading article, headed "subtreasury dead and buried," we have the three following paragraphs in succession, which we acknowledge are too "talented" for our comprehension. They may perhaps hereafter be translated to suit the capacities of ordinary men:

"Here then the cloven foot of abused democracy—the democracy of money and office—has made its ugly track, full and plain. And surely the long deluded and much wronged people will now know who the true old nick is; will track him to his den, and there—where alone he can be conquered—will either smoke him out, or starve him, until he repents and submits to be governed by the people's voice, as expressed in the constitution and at the polls."

"The signs are auspicious. The people are thinking for themselves, and acting as they think. This is all we desire. When we see it we shall have hope—until we do certainly see it, we shall feel that we are in fact but slaves, under the blazoned banner of liberty and law."

"Then, for this symptom of reformation; this hope of restoration to principle, to intelligence, to liberty of opinion, and to the guardianship of the constitution, we tender our congratulations, and offer up our thanks—giving with a peculiar emphasis, on this bright anniversary of the honor & independence of our common country."

Balloon Ascension. The Cincinnati papers state that Mr. Clayton, with his fair companion, made a beautiful and grand ascension in his balloon at 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th from Cincinnati. They landed at 8 o'clock without accident, 35 miles from Cincinnati, in Clinton county.

The Louisville Enquirer says, the steamboat DIANA, performed her trip from New-Orleans to that city, in five days and twenty-three hours! We expect to hear of more explosions.

The appalling, yet highly exciting account of the sinking of Iceland, given in this paper, we apprehend, is a hoax.

Miss JANE VAN BUREN, sister to the President of the United States, died at Kinderhook, N. Y. on the 19th June.

The fate of Mr. DAVID R. MACCOUN, a native of Lexington, and for several years a citizen of Paris, is made known by the following letter from the Mayor of Pittsburgh, which we copy from the Paris Citizen:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, June 27, 1838.

SIR—A gentleman named D. R. MACCOUN, of Paris, Kentucky, who was on his way to Pittsburgh, for the purpose of purchasing groceries, in a fit of mental derangement, jumped overboard from the steamer Arabian, about a mile below the city, on last night about 11 o'clock.

The clerk of the boat states that he came on board at Maysville, on Saturday last, and that on Monday he was seized with a fit, since which time he has been delirious. The clerk had confined him in his state room, and had left him but a moment before the fatal leap was taken. The body has not been found. I give this information in great haste.

J. R. MCCLINTOCK.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

We are indebted to the editors of the Cleveland Advertiser for a slip containing the following intelligence from Canada.—Ohio Patriot.

From the Cleveland, O., Adv. Extra, June 30. **THE WAR BEGAN IN EARNEST.** Just as our weekly edition was worked off, and partly sent away, the following letter was politely furnished us by a gentleman of this city. We have also received a letter from a friend at Detroit, containing the same in substance. The report is also confirmed, by passengers direct from Detroit. The statement may be relied upon.

DETROIT, June 29, 1838.

Yesterday a part of the Patriot forces to the number of five hundred crossed over at a place near Newport, on the St. Clair River, and were attacked by a party of Tories and Indians whom they defeated and maintained their ground, where they intend to fortify, it being a strong point. A reinforcement from Malden went up upon the steamboat Thames and report is current that the Thames was taken by the Patriots and all on board made prisoners. Five hundred Indians have gone over, or soon will, who will be followed by one thousand more. The descent upon Malden will probably be made to-night by the refugees. The fighting is making in the province as the Patriots, according to despatches are rallying to London, where a stand will be made and a junction will be formed. General ASHLEY's quarter's flag, has been flying at the Exchange, in Detroit, until last night, when it disappeared probably for the west.—The United States authorities are more troublesome to the Patriots than the Canadians, having taken the sloop by which the Patriots crossed and towed her to Detroit.

INTERESTING FROM THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY.

We have been permitted to copy the following letter from Maj. Gen. SCOTT, to his excellency, Gov. Cannon. It contains the gratifying intelligence that the Tennessee volunteers are about being discharged, and may soon be looked for at home:

HEAD QUARTERS, EASTERN DIVISION,
Cherokee Agency, June 23, 1838.

SIR—I have much pleasure in saying to your excellency, that of the Cherokees who yet remained in the country, on the 24th ultimo, probably more than three-fourths have already been collected for emigration by the troops under my command. The other fourth, it is expected, will be collected in eight or ten days more.

About 3,000 were sent off to the west, between the 1st and 17th inst., when, apprehending that the warm season might prove highly injurious to the Indians, I was induced to suspend further emigration until the first of Sept. next.

In the mean time, I purpose to hold all the Indians yet to be emigrated, guarded by regular troops, at and around this place, Ross' and Gunter's landing. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your excellency's most obedient servant.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

P. S. I have already commenced the discharge of the Tennessee militia of this army.

W. S.

DR. CLOUD, DEAR SIR—A number of the citizens of Lexington wish to hear you preach from this text: "He that believeth and is baptized, shall be saved—he that believeth not, shall be damned."

We have conversed with Dr. Cloud, who has promised to comply with the above request, and will deliver a discourse on the said text, at St. John's Chapel, on the next Sabbath at 11 o'clock, a. m.

LOOK HERE.

I WILL give DRY GOODS in exchange for 1000 pair coarse YARN SOCKS; 500 "fine do. do. 5000 Yards White, Blue, and Plaid LINSEY and coarse Blue JEANS. If the articles are delivered by the 1st of Sept. All persons wishing to dispose of the above articles, will call immediately.

T. N. GAINES.

N. B. It is now time to go Eastward, and my customers will please call and settle up immediately, by Cash.

T. N. GAINES.
July 12, 1838—28tf

FASHIONABLE



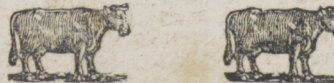
Boot and Shoe Store.

No. 35, Main-Street, Lexington, Ky. nearly opposite Brennan's Hotel.

R. OWENS. LATE of Philadelphia, respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and vicinity that he has just received a large supply of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS, HALF BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS, from the manufacturing establishment of John Ward, of Philadelphia, which he will sell low.

He also manufactures Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES to order. He keeps none but the best Eastern workmen; therefore, his customers may rely upon having their work done well and fashionably. Call and see. Lexington, July 12, 1838—28-3t

DURHAM CATTLE.



THE Subscriber has been engaged for several years in rearing this desirable and valuable breed of Cattle. His farm being overstocked, will offer for sale, at Public Auction, during the time of holding our next Agricultural Fair, (in September or October) about 70 HEAD, young and old, of both sexes, among which are many as fine bred animals as any in the United States.

Due notice will be given of the time and place of sale. Pedigrees will be published shortly.

LOTT PUGH.
Cincinnati, Ohio, June 30, '38.—28-5thGaz

PROPOSALS FOR PROVISIONS.

Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington, July 1, 1838. SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the first day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

AT NEW-ORLEANS.

60 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
20 bushels of good clean dry salt

AT THE PUBLIC LANDING, six miles from Fort Tauson, mouth of the Chienmichi.

240 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
220 bushels of new white field beans
3500 pounds of good hard soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
30 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered in all the month of April, 1839, and to leave Natchitoches by 20th February, 1839.

AT FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS.

600 barrels of pork
1250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
550 bushels of new white field beans
8800 pounds of good hard soap
4000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
200 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered in all the month of May, 1839.

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

300 barrels of pork
625 barrels of fresh superfine flour
275 bushels of new white field beans
4400 pounds of good hard soap
3000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
100 bushels of good clean dry salt

AT FORT CRAWFORD, Prairie du Chien, Mississippi river.

120 barrels of pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1839.

AT FORT SNELLING, SAINT PETERS.

240 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
220 bushels of new white field beans
3500 pounds of good hard soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
30 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 15th June, 1839.

AT FORT WINNEBAGO, on the Fox River, at the Portage of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.

180 barrels of pork
375 barrels of fresh superfine flour
120 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1839.

AT FORT HOWARD, GREEN BAY.

120 barrels of pork
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1839.

AT FORT BRADY, Saul de Ste Marie.

60 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
30 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1839.

AT HANCOCK BARRACKS, Houlton, Maine.

120 barrels of pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered in December, 1838 and January and February, 1839.

AT NEW-YORK.

120 barrels of pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
40 bushels of good clean dry salt

NOTE.—All bidders are requested to extend the amount of their bids for each article, and exhibit the total amount of each bid.

The periods and quantities of each delivery, at those posts where they are not specified, will be one-fourth 1st June, 1st September, 1st December, 1839, and 1st March, 1840.

The hogs of which the pork is packed to be fattened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less than two hundred pounds, and will consist of one hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs, ears, and snout.

Side pieces may be substituted for the hams. The pork is to be carefully packed with Turk's Island salt, and in pieces not exceeding ten pounds each.

The pork to be contained in seasoned heart of white oak or white ash barrels, full hooped; the beams in water tight barrels, and the soap and candles in strong boxes, of convenient size for transportation. Salt will only be received by measurement of thirty-two quarts to the bushel. The candles to have cotton wicks.

The provisions for Prairie du Chien and Saint Peters must be by the 15th April, 1839. A failure in this particular will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to supply these posts.

The provisions will be inspected at the time and place of delivery; and all expenses are to be paid by contractors, until they are deposited at such store-houses as may be designated by the agent of the Department.

The Commissary General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or of dispensing with one or more articles, at any time before entering into contract; and also of increasing or reducing the quantities of each delivery, one-third, subsequent to the contract, on giving sixty days previous notice.—Bidders not heretofore contractors, are required to accompany their proposals with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their sureties, whose responsibility must be certified by the district Attorney, or by some person well known to the Government; otherwise their proposals will not be acted on. Advances cannot be made in any case; and evidence of inspection and full delivery will be required at this office before payment can be made, which will be by Treasury warrants on banks nearest the points of delivery, or nearest the places of purchasing the supplies, or nearest the residence of the contractors, at their option. Each proposal will be sealed in a separate envelope, and marked "Proposals for furnishing Army subsistence."

GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S.

July 12—28-415 Sept.

Woodford County, Sct.

TAKEN UP by Wm. Williams, near Glen's creek Meeting House, ONE BAY HORSE, nearly 15 hands high, 4 years old; no de hawks or brands is perceptible. Answered to by James Edwards and John G. Wasten, before the undersigned Justice of the Peace, the 20th day of April, 1838.

BERNARD GAINES, j. p.

July 10, 1838—28-34

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

Office of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

EXTRA CLASS NO. 14, FOR 1838. To be drawn at Baltimore, Wednesday, July 4, 1838.

SPLENDID SCHEME.
2 Prizes of \$10,000 81 Prs. of \$120
1 do 3,000 55 do 50
1 do 1,925 55 do 40
20 do 500 110 do 30
20 do 200 110 do 20
20 do 150 2,695 do 10
20 do 125 16,335 do 5
Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.

1 PRIZE OF 30,000 DOLLARS!!
CLASS NO. 40, FOR 1838. To be drawn at Alexandria, Saturday, July 7, 1838.

GRAND SCHEME.
1 Prize of \$30,000 20 Prs. of \$300
1 do 10,000 123 do 200
1 do 6,000 126 do 100
1 do 3,140 126 do 60
1 do 3,000 126 do 50
1 do 2,500 126 do 40
1 do 2,000 3,654 do 20
20 do 500 23,436 do 10
Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

20 PRIZES OF 1000 DOLLARS!
EXTRA CLASS NO. 15, FOR 1838. To be drawn at Baltimore, Wednesday, July 11, 1838.

SPLENDID SCHEME.
1 Prize of \$20,000 155 Prs. of \$100
1 do 5,000 63 do 50
1 do 3,000 63 do 40
1 do 2,000 126 do 30
1 do 1,640 126 do 20
20 do 1,000 3,780 do 10
20 do 300 23,436 do 5
20 do 150
Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.

13 drawn Numbers in each Package of 25 Tickets
CLASS NO. 4, FOR 1838. To be drawn at Alexandria, Saturday, July 14, 1838.

GRAND SCHEME.
1 Prize of \$30,000 28 Prs. of \$300
1 do 10,000 200 do 200
1 do 6,000 62 do 100
1 do 5,000 62 do 80
1 do 4,000 62 do 60
1 do 2,500 62 do 50
1 do 2,000 124 do 40
1 do 1,747 124 do 30
25 do 1,000 4,340 do 20
25 do 500 24,583 do 10
Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

For sale by A. S. STREETER, 27-tdd Next door to the City Library.

Shell Combs Repaired.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Shop from the house of J. Bunnell, to the

Corner of Mill and Short streets, opposite the Post Office;

Where Ladies can have their COMBS repaired in the neatest manner.

J. S. VANPELT.
Lexington, June 25, 1838.—26-tf

WINES, BRANDY, &c.

125 DOZ. BOTTLES MADEIRA—sun dry brands.
50 doz. Cognac & Champaign BRANDY.
20 do. OLD JAMAICA SPIRITS,
20 do. do. HOLLAND GIN.
Just received by BEN F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Reporter insert. June 28, 1838.—26-3t

DR. S. C. TROTTER, HAS resumed the practice of Medicine in this city and vicinity. He may always be found (except when professionally engaged) at his Shop on Chesapeake; and at night at Mr. Clement Smith's, on Mill street one door above Dr. Dudley's dwelling house.

Lexington, April 5, 1838.—14-6m
Obs. & Rep. and Intel. insert 6m

DANCING. MR. RICHARDSON, RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the citizens of Lexington and its neighborhood generally, that he is ready to receive pupils for his second quarter, and requests their immediate attention. His engagements in the neighboring towns during a part of each week, prevent the possibility of his calling on patrons at their houses; and though he is aware that many of his younger pupils require the instruction of another (and perhaps another) quarter, yet he is not disposed to apply too repeatedly for patronage. He is aware that many of his patrons appreciate the combined advantages of his course of instruction, and trusts and believes, that all unbiased minds will, in time, set a due value on them, as their good effects are developed; but we must not suppose that our children, with all that superior perhaps laudable partiality, think they possess over others, can be taught at this description of school; in a few weeks, while others require (and necessarily too,) many years, and too often do not succeed.



MR. RICHARDSON,

It is his pride and pleasure to teach, to the best of his ability, all young persons confided to his care—to instruct them properly in the exercises of the school, and to inculcate and make impressions which will benefit them in after time, and for which, perhaps, the sincere, prudent and excellent will give him credit, when he is beyond the grave.

To the Young Gentlemen

WISHING to form Night Classes, he respectfully addresses an application for patronage. With regard to the Waltz Gallopade, Mazourka, &c., he will be shortly prepared with some additional advantages. He expects to receive an instrument (on the melodium principle) with suitable airs, which will enable him to perform those dances with each pupil to appropriate music. There will be a number of COTILLION PARTIES this quarter, to which male scholars will be admitted on the most liberal terms.

Lexington, June 6, 1838.—24-tf

WINES.

150 DOZ. BOTTLES—various brands
25 DEMIJONS, do do
5 Q. R. CASKS—Clay, Harrison and Mail brands.
Just received direct from Madeira.
BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Lexington, June 27, 1838.—26-3t
Reporter insert.

REPEAL OF THE SPECIE CIRCULAR. ITS EFFECT!!!

THIS unpopular measure has been repealed! and its cheering effects instantaneously felt throughout the entire community—diffusing joy and hope alike in the bosom of the Merchant, the Mechanic and the laborer. It may be truly hailed as the harbinger of BETTER TIMES, and henceforward our Exchanges will be tranquilized and the heavy tax on all in the shape of Discounts will no longer exist.

It also enables us to afford a list of MAGNIFICENT LOTTERIES for JULY—equal to any ever heretofore submitted. They are selected as our own Favourite Schemes, having in similar ones sold many hundred thousand dollars! and will do it again and again. We ask but for orders early to prevent disappointment, when punctuality can be relied on at the OLD established Stand of S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway N. Y.

MIND THE NUMBER, 130-4

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy. Class No. 4 for 1838. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., July 7, 1838

CAPITALS.

\$30,000!!!
10,000 dollars! 6,000 dollars! 3,140 dollars! 3,000 dollars! 2,500 dollars!

50 Prizes of 1,000 dollars! 30 of 500 dollars! 20 of 300 dollars!—123 of 200 Dollars! &c. Tickets TEN Dollars.

GOOD INTENT MAIL LINE

FROM LEXINGTON TO MATSVILLE.

THE ABOVE LINE, will leave Lexington in future, at 5 o'clock, A. M. for Maysville.

PASSENGERS will please apply the evening previous at the GENERAL OPPOSITION STAGE OFFICE, opposite the Rail Road Office.

H. MCNATHY, Agent.
Lex., May 17, 1838.—20-tf.

REMOVAL OF CABINET WAREROOM.

THE Subscriber has removed his CABINET WARE-ROOM to JORDAN'S Row, opposite the Court-House. His stock is small at present, but he is enlarging it as fast as it suits his convenience; and it would not be a disagreeable task to furnish the houses of a few good customers; and it might be to the advantage of those that want Furniture to call and see him, as he intends selling cheap.

HORACE E. DIMICK.
March 15, 1838.—11-tf.

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,

No. 38, West Main street,
Corner of Main-Cross street,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TOD,
[Successor to BAIN & Ton.]

HAS now in successful operation his unequalled facilities in the application of Steam and Machinery to the Manufacturing of Hats, which he hopes will enable him at all times to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase either at

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL;
with every variety of

Fur and Silk Hats.

He particularly invites the attention of those wholesale purchasers who have heretofore been in the habit of buying Eastward, believing that on an examination of his stock, they will find inducements to purchase here in preference to any other market.

Particular attention paid to making Customers' work.

He has also in operation a FORMING MACHINE, by which he will be enabled at all times to furnish the Trade with Felt—their furnishing the wool or not—as best suits their convenience.

Summer Fashions just Received.

Lexington, June, 1838.—23-tf

NEW GOODS.

HUEY & JONES,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Corner of Main and Limestone streets

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR;

All of which they will sell on accommodating terms.

April 19, 1838.—16-tf

ROSIN THE BOW;

A Splendid Maltree Jack, 14 hand high, WILL stand the present season at WESTBROOK, the Stock Farm of THOMAS SMITH, one mile west of the City of Lexington. Jennets Twenty-five Dollars, Mares Eight Dollars, payable at the expiration of the season, July, 15.

PETER BROOKS,
AN ALDERNEY BULL, (MILK BREED, WILL be let to Cows at the same Farm at Ten Dollars a Cow. The produce of Peter Brooks can be seen at the farm.

J. CHRISTOPHER,
Agent for Thos. Smith

March 1, 1838.—9-tf.

PEDIGREE OF THE BULL.

"Peter Brooks, Liver and White Color, was calved the summer of 1834, and got by Alderney Admiral, and he out of an imported Cow. The dam of Peter Brooks was purchased from Mr. John Willis of Boston, and was got by his Bull Admiral; her dam a cross of Bukewell Cattle, Holderness Admiral, Sir Isaac, &c.

(Signed) HENRY SHEPHERD.
August 20, 1837.

NOTICE.

I HAVE taken the stand recently occupied by Messrs. Chinn & Gaines, formerly (E. I. Winter's) and the greater part of the

Stock of Goods,

Where I shall continue the business. My stock being well assorted, I invite a continuance of the custom of the old firm, as well as that of the public.

T. N. GAINES
Jan. 4, 1837.—1-tf.

NOTICE.

DR. C. W. & R. T. S. CLOUD,
HAVING entered in partnership, tender their services to the public in the practice of PHYSIC, SURGERY and MIDWIFERY, in the city and surrounding country—and may be consulted at any time at their Office, on Main street, the present residence of Dr. C. W. Cloud, who is desirous of closing all his old accounts—and therefore hopes that those indebted to him, will call and settle as soon as possible.

March 15, 1838.—11-tf.

Prentiss's Pile Ointment.

This invaluable preparation has cured thousands; and even in those deplorable cases of long standing, judged by the Faculty to be incurable, a single bottle will afford the most surprising benefit, and yield the patient a degree of comfort to which he has been a stranger. No family ought to be without this remedy, for it will effect a radical and speedy cure in all cases, if resorted to at the commencement of the disease.

Sold by D. BRADFORD, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington, K.

NOTICE

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of John Carty, Jr. & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to us by note or account, are earnestly requested to call at the old stand and liquidate them immediately as further indulgence cannot be given. Persons having claims against us will please present them for settlement.

JOHN CARTY, JR.
J. McCAULEY.

THE Undersigned having this day purchased of John Carty, Jr. & Co. their entire Stock of

GROCERIES,

Will continue the Grocery Business at the old stand, where I will be happy to furnish my friends as usual, with GOOD BARGAINS, should they be pleased to give me a call, and at the same time very thankful for past favors.

J. McCAULEY.
Nov. 18, 1836.—47-tf.

UPHOLSTERING!
Furniture and Chairs.

IN addition to my large and splendid Stock of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, I have engaged the services of an Upholsterer from London, who is capable of doing every description of

UPHOLSTERING
on the most modern and approved style. Such as Drapery, Curains, Cutting and laying down Carpets, Paper Hanging, Trimming Pews, &c. MATTRESSES of every description kept on hand and made to order at my Furniture Establishment, Limestone street, second door above the Jail, where any person wanting any description of Upholstering done, can see drawings and designs, from which they can select any style they wish, and it will be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior to none in the United States.

JAMES MARCH.
Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837. 48-tf

CANDY'S TAVERN.
(LATE M'CRACKEN'S.)
Corner of Church and Upper-Streets.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the above Stand, and hopes by attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED,
TABLE GOOD.
Bed Rooms Comfortable,
HORSES.

WELL ATTENDED TO:
And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.

DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well accommodated, on reasonable terms.

JOHN CANDY.
Lexington, Nov. 1, 1837.—46-tf

STONE CUTTING.

THE Subscriber still continues to carry on the Stone Cutting in his various branches, at his old Yard, 10 miles south of Lexington and 5 east of Nicholasville, where can always be had the following articles:—TOMBS and PILARS or MONUMENTS, HEAD and FOOT STONES; all made of first rate material, and for strength, durability and beauty, not surpassed in the west, and warranted to retain its original color and appearance.—FANCY MARBLE TOPS for Sideboards, Tables, &c. CHIMNEY PIECES, (fancy and plain,) PILL SLABS, &c. Also, DOOR SILLS, STEPS, LINETHS, COLUMNS, &c.

I will attend to putting up work any distance under 20 miles.

MORTON ZIMMERMAN.
Jessamine co., April 26, 1838.—17-3m*

Female Cordial of Health.

THIS invaluable preparation is a medicated Wine, pleasant to the taste, grateful to the stomach, and eminently tonic in its effects. But its highest and best quality is in its specific and curative effects on female weaknesses.

Very many of the wives and mothers among us are condemned to untold sufferings, by diseases arising from local and general debility; and because they find no relief from the strengthening remedies in common use, they are too often given up by the Faculty as incurable. Weaknesses, as well as the pains in the back and limbs, with which such females are afflicted, will all yield to the sovereign and infallible effects of this CORDIAL OF HEALTH. And for the weaknesses consequent upon the obstructions and irregularities to which unmarried and young females are subject, there can be no remedy in the whole Materia Medica, which combines such innocent and curative virtues.

Prepared by Edward Prentiss sole proprietor and sold by Daniel Bradford, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington.

T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND BARRISTERS,
WILL, in future, practice in association. Their Office is on Main Street, between Frazer's corner and Brennan's Hotel.
Lex., April 19, 1838.—16-tf.

WOOL CARDING, & C.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the old customers of the late firm, and the public generally, that he will still carry on the WOOL CARDING and WOOLEN MANUFACTURING BUSINESS at the old stand on Main Street. He would say to his friends and all others, that his Machinery are all in good order, and in complete operation.

ISAAC SPEAKE.
N. B. CARPETS WOVEN, and JEANS and CARPETS, as usual, always on hand and for sale on favorable terms.
May 3, 1838.—19-tf.

Dissolution.

THE Mercantile Business, between PEPPER & CHAMBLIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All demands due by the firm will be settled by J. Penney, who is likewise alone authorized to receive the debts due the firm.

J. PENNEY,
GEO. CHAMBLIN.
Lex., May 19, 1838.—21-tf.

CABINET MAKING.

JOSEPH MILWARD,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its branches, at his Shop, on Main-Street, opposite the site of the late Grand Lodge, where he will thankfully receive and execute all orders in his line.

Jan. 18, 1838.—3-tf.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSINETTS!

A LARGE and superior assortment, for sale at reduced prices, by

J. CHEW & CO.
No. 52, Marble Front.
Dec. 21, 1837.—51-tf.

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

THE undersigned having taken for a term of years, the Stores formerly occupied by CRUTCHFIELD & TILFORD, at the corner of Main and Mill Streets, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in addition to his stock on hand—amongst which are some choice

WINE AND LIQUORS,
He is daily expecting additional supplies, which will make his STOCK as complete and desirable as any in the city.

He has made and is making arrangements to keep a constant supply of

Goods in his Line,
Which he will offer for sale at the lowest market price, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, in lots to suit purchasers.

He is prepared to do a General

Commission & Forwarding BUSINESS.

Goods consigned to his care will be disposed of in conformity to instructions, with as little delay as practicable. The usual facilities will be afforded on all goods consigned to him for sale, and his best efforts to effect sale of the same.

To the former patrons of the house he tenders his sincere thanks, and hopes by a strict diligence for their interest, to merit and receive a continuance of their patronage.

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Lexington, Dec. 16, 1837.—51-tf.

Mathematical Class FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE Rev. EDWARD WINTHROP, A. M., has commenced, with a select class of young ladies, a course of instruction in the higher branches of the Mathematics, Mental Philosophy, &c. &c. at the residence of Major Thompson, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Yandell, Poplar row.

Hours of instruction from 8 to 10 o'clock, A. M.

TERMS—For English Branches, \$10 per quarter, payable in advance.
Latin, \$5 per quarter,
Greek 5 do do.
May 24, 1838.—21-tf.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

FRAZER & SOISTER,
AGENTS FOR MICHAEL GAUGH, A NEW AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Fashionable Goods
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
which will be sold on the most accommodating terms. The Establishment is on Main street, next door to Oldham's Barber Shop.
Lexington, April 5, 1838.—14-3m

The Intelligencer and Observer insert months.

NEW GOODS.

RAINEY & FERGUSON
INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they are now receiving and opening, at their old stand, No. 46, Main street, a splendid assortment of

ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA AND DOMESTIC Dry Goods,
SUITABLE FOR THE

SPRING AND SUMMER SALES.
Super Plain English Straw BONNETS; CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, a large stock and every variety. Also, a handsome assortment of

WALL PAPER:
INGRAIN, SCOTCH & KIDDERMINSTER CARPETING.

On hand, 5,000 yards NEGRO JEANS and LINSEY, suitable for the Southern trade. They will take in exchange for Goods, clean washed Wool.

Lexington, April 27, 1838.—18-3m

Light House

THE firm of POSTLETHWAITE AND STONE, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts due to the late concern have been placed in the hands of Mr. SEABOARD WILSON for collection, who is alone authorized to settle them. The debts due by the concern, will be settled by me.

The LIGHT HOUSE establishment will hereafter be carried on by myself.

G. L. POSTLETHWAITE.
Lexington, March 15, 1838.—12-tf

Blue Lick Springs.

THE Subscriber would most respectfully return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal share of patronage extended to him during the last watering season, and would inform them that he will again be prepared to accommodate those who may feel disposed to visit these delightful springs during the approaching season.

He has made several very material improvements and alterations since the last season, all having in view the comfort and convenience of his guests.

He deems it scarcely necessary to promise that his TABLE shall be furnished with the very best provisions the country affords, having made arrangements at all times to be supplied with VENISON and FRESH FISH; that his BAR shall be supplied with the choicest LIQUORS, and in fine, that every exertion shall be used to give general satisfaction to those who may call on him. His charges will be

BOARD, per week, \$8 00
Per day, (less than a week,) 1 25

(Notes of all solvent Banks will be received from visitors, from the States where they are located.)

G. L. PRYOR, AGENT
For J. L. BRADLEY.
April 4, 1838.—14-tf

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing in the Mercantile Business, between PEPPER & CHAMBLIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All demands due by the firm will be settled by J. Penney, who is likewise alone authorized to receive the debts due the firm.

J. PENNEY,
GEO. CHAMBLIN.
Lex., May 19, 1838.—21-tf.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office in Lexington, on the 1st of July 1838, which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Allen John M	3	Allen O. N. Dr	1
Allen John	2	Allen Nathan	1
Allen Abijah	2	Atwater William	1
Allen John G Jr	1	Armstrong John	1
Atchison Alexander	1	Allender Mr	1
Barker Mrs	1	Boothe William J	1
Baker Jehu	1	Brown John Dr	1
Baskin Robt F	1	Brown John	1
Barlow Liberty	1	Baldwin B L	1
Brady Eugene	1	Borne Marian	1
Brasfield William	1	Bowers Samuel C	1
Bacous Elizabeth P	1	Bots Mosses	1
Bates Thomas D	1	Boone Amy Mrs	1
Barlow Edwin Miss	1	Bracknag L F	1
Blair Ortha Jane	1	Boordley William	1
Barnes Miss	1	Brookman William	1
Bonning A D	1	Bryant Mr	1
Blanchamp Jesse	1	Brown Preston	1
Berryman Gilson	1	Brookes William	1
Bryan Morgan	1	Bryan P M	1
Bissell William C	1	Bryant Jesse	1
Brown James	4	Bryan John	1
Bowers and Castle	1	Bush Robt W m d	1
Boyce Mantha Miss	1	Bredon Joseph	1
Hoyd Hugh M	1	Bachus Elizabeth	1
Boswell Morrison	1	Barton S	1
Boswell James M	1	Butler Hector	1
Brown George W	2	Burch R R	1
Boyle J Tilford	1	Buckminster E Y	1
Cardwell S	1	Chevis David	1
Camble Ogde	1	Clinton David C	1
Campbell Jas M	1	Christian George	1
Camron Mary	1	Christopher David	1
Carter J	1	Corban John T	1
Calmer W T	1	Cropper T C Rev	1
Clarke Alexander	1	Chorten William	1
Clarke Calup	1	Coleman Saml	1
Clarke George	1	Conquest Mary	1
Clapp Mello C	1	Colclazier James	1
Challens Charles	1	Colbert Lewen	1
Chapman William	1	Cosby Ephraim	1
Chris Charles F	2	Cosby James	1
Craig Dr	1	Curly Dudley	1
Craig Lewis	1	Curry William	1
Clematis Thomas	1	Church L C	1
Carothers Lucretia	1	Chapman A Gen	1
Daniel Ann M miss	1	Downing Salem	1
Dannaby Edward capt	1	Dillon Frances mrs	1
Danforth Albert J	1	Dickson Joshua	1
Davenport Rice B	1	Dunn William P	1
Daily Benjamin	1	Dunn Saml	1
Davis Malinda mrs	1	Dunlap Mary Jane miss	1
Davis Peter	1	Duffy Robert	1
Dexter Andrew	1	Duffy Jephthah Dr	1
Darlin Thomas w	1	Dunbar David	1
Dorlerty James	1	Dunn Rebecca Jane miss	1
Downs Bingin R	1	Drury Redden	1
Dollis Henry C	1		
Eastan J	1	Embry Martha miss	1
Ellis Williams	3	Eves Lewis	1
Ennis Sarah miss	1	Everett Nelson	1
Enfield Joseph	1	Euling William	1
Eldridge Ariel	1		
Falkner Harriet mrs	1	Fitch N G	3
Frazier Moses	1	Finn L & J	1
Francis Wilton	1	Foster T Dr	1
Farker James B	1	Foster Jack	1
Fary London	1	Flowers Margaret mrs	1
Farguharson John	1	Fox J P	1
Fisher Charles	1	Funk James	1
Fisher George D	1	Freeman Jas T	1
Gatewood Mary miss	1	Gilso James	1
Gaugh T N	1	Gilbert Leon	1
Galkner Maxfield	1	Gist W W	1
Galloway Joseph	1	Gilbert Maryet mrs	1
Grady William	1	Green Preston	1
Gray Mariah	1	Gould Robt H	1
Gray James	1	Goss Enoch	2
Grah Jacob	1	Gordon Geo W	1
Grugett B F	1	Groomes John	1
Greelaf William	1	Gross Henry	1
Guesse Ursula	1	Grubbs Joel	1
Green John	1		
Hall William	4	Holtzleaw Peter	1
Hall James	1	Hagins Cassy G	1
Hall J H Jr	1	Hockady Samuel	1
Harkum Thomas T	1	Howel James D	1
Hawkins Thomas	1	Hobson Henry Dr	1
Hann W G	1	Hotchiss Isaac	1
Harding Saml S	1	Holte Thomas H	1
Harte Thomas M	1	Hughes & Campbell	1
Hardy Mary A miss	1	Hughes James	1
Hensley Mary miss	1	Hughes W	1
Haley Wm	1	Huse Betsy mrs	1
Harrison J W	1	Hunt James	1
Haddix John	1	Huffman Mary miss	1
Haddix William	1	Hunt John Jr	1
Hawley Wm A	1	Hudson J R	1
Harris Lemuel	1	Hutchins Cynthia mrs	1
Hewett John M	1	Haden John	1
Hawkins Elizabeth mrs	1	Haley Harrison P	1
Hyde John	1	Henes Margaret mrs	1
Hite G W	1	Herndon Frazier D	1
Hill James	3	Hewey Isaac	1
Hopkins Robert	1	Helen George	1
Holtzman W F	1	Herrin James	1
Holzer Butler	1	Herndon Thomas	1
Hogin John Jr	1	Hurst Elizabeth miss	1
Howard W H	1		
Hughes Hugh W	1		
Inskip Joseph	1	Jones William R	1
Ingerson P	2	Jones William W	1
Jackson Sarah Ann	1	Johnson James A	1
Jackson Robert	1	Johnson Robert	1
Jesten Amy M miss	1	Johnson James	1
Jeter Elisha	1	Johnsing Saml P	1
Jenkins Elisha	1	Johnson Mary miss	1
Jones Charles	1		
Keene T	4	Keller Eli	1
Keene M C miss	1	Kenney W	1
Keith F T	2	Knight Cyrus	1
Kellogg J A	1	King John Dr	1
Kennedy Jane mrs	1	Knight James	1
Kenon Sally miss	1		
Law George	1	Livingston Robert F	1
Lawson Richard	1	Liter John	1
Lawler Michael	1	Lindsey John	1
Lackens John R	1	Linn Mary	1
Lee Edwin Master	1	Long John	1
Lequex H Monsieur	1	Loughery L	1
Livingston A M	1	Lumphus John F	1
Marr Tazwell	1	Moore George	1
Mallon John	1	Moore Alexander	1
Marks Wm J	1	Moore Hannah J miss	1
Mathews Saml	1	Moore Solomon	1
Maxley William	1	Moss Demas	1
Maxwell Philip	1	Morse Mark	1
Martin James	1	Montgomery Mary miss	1
Martin Lonies	1	Mullins C L	2
Maynard James M	1	Murray Catharin miss	1
Mercer John	1	Murry Eudley	1
Merrill Wilson	1	Muller John Monsieur	1
Martin Cullin	1	McBride Wm	1
Merrill Sarah B	1	McClary John	1
Metcalf Jacob R	1	McCourt John	1
Miller Wm	1	McCourt John	1
Miller J K	1	McLane Isaac	1
Miller Mikel	1	McLewine John	1
Midloth Abin	1	McMahan Bernard	1
Myres John W	1	McMillen Wm	1
Moore C C	4	McNas William	1
Hoore Thornton	1	McPheters Charles H	1
Moore John	1	McLwaine Andrew	1
Nichols Maryet mrs	1		
Nelson Washington	1		
Nelson Charles	1		

STAY HORSE.

GOT away from Dickey and West's Stables in Lexington, on Friday, the 8th of last month, a

Rusty Black Horse,

4 years old last spring, is not well broke, but has been rode; inclines to poce or rack when rode fast; carries his tail a little one-side; holds his head up well when mounted; is in thin order; no white mark recollected. He looks quite tall and slim, but I think is not over 15 hands high.

He is most probably taken up by some person between Lexington and my house, on the Railroad, 10 miles from town. I will give \$5 reward and pay all reasonable charges for his delivery at the Stage Stables in Lexington, or at my house.

MILUS W. DICKEY.
Oct. 4, 1837.—40-tf

Notice.

I HAVE this day sold my entire STOCK OF GROCERIES TO MESSRS. CARTY & COOK, and I take great pleasure in recommending my customers and friends to continue their patronage to my successors. AND those indebted to me by note or account, will please call and pay as early a day as possible, at the old stand.

J. J. FLEMING.
Jan. 4, 1838.—1-tf.

THE Undersigned have this day purchased of Mr. J. J. FLEMING, his entire STOCK OF GROCERIES, and have entered into partnership under the name of CARTY & COOK. They will continue the GROCERY BUSINESS at the stand lately occupied by J. J. Fleming, and intend keeping constantly on hand a first rate assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which they offer at either Wholesale or Retail.

JOHN CARTY, JR.
ISAAC COOK.
Jan. 4, 1838.—1-tf.

N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,
AND
TURE REGISTER,
PUBLISHED weekly at 157